

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, 9 ♂, and 6 ♀ paratypes, from moist shaded calcareous rock, in a small ravine about 5 km south of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Aug. 4-5, 13-14, 1962, H. Robinson. Holotype (No. 69347) and allotype in USNM; others presently in my collection.

The species is very closely related to *Micromorphus albipes* Zetterstedt but differs by the darker center of the face and by the more pointed hypopygium bearing a tuft of black setae.

#### REFERENCES

- Parent, O. 1929. Étude sur les Dolichopodides exotiques de la collection von Röder. Ann. Soc. Sci. Brux. (B) 49: 169-246.  
Robinson, H. 1964. A synopsis of the Dolichopodidae (Diptera) of the South-eastern United States and adjacent regions. Misc. Publ. Ent. Soc. Amer. 4: 103-192.

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### DOLICHOMOTES NAVEI, A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF PYEMOTID MITE (ACARINA: PYEMOTIDAE)

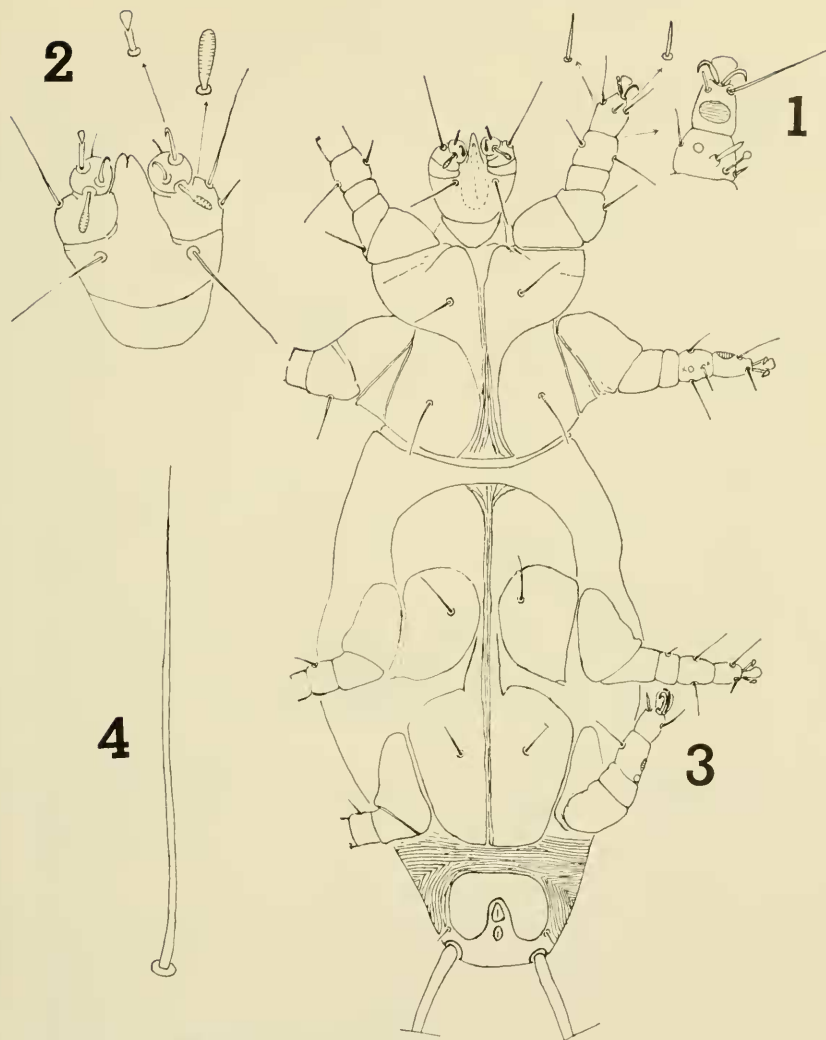
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The tarsonemine family Pyemotidae includes more than 120 known species, some of which are of medical or agriculture importance (Cross 1965). Krantz (1957) erected the genus *Dolichocybe* for a pyemotid mite that possesses unusual morphological characters: the hysterosoma which is divided into four segments with transverse striae separating the genital plate from the fourth pair of coxal plates; a pair of long posterior ventral whiplike setae; and an elongated gnathosoma. The genus here described is similar to Krantz's and may be separated by the following characters: the reduction in body and leg setation, the longitudinal striation separating the coxae medially, and the absence of the pseudostigmatic organs.

#### *Dolichomotes*, n. g.

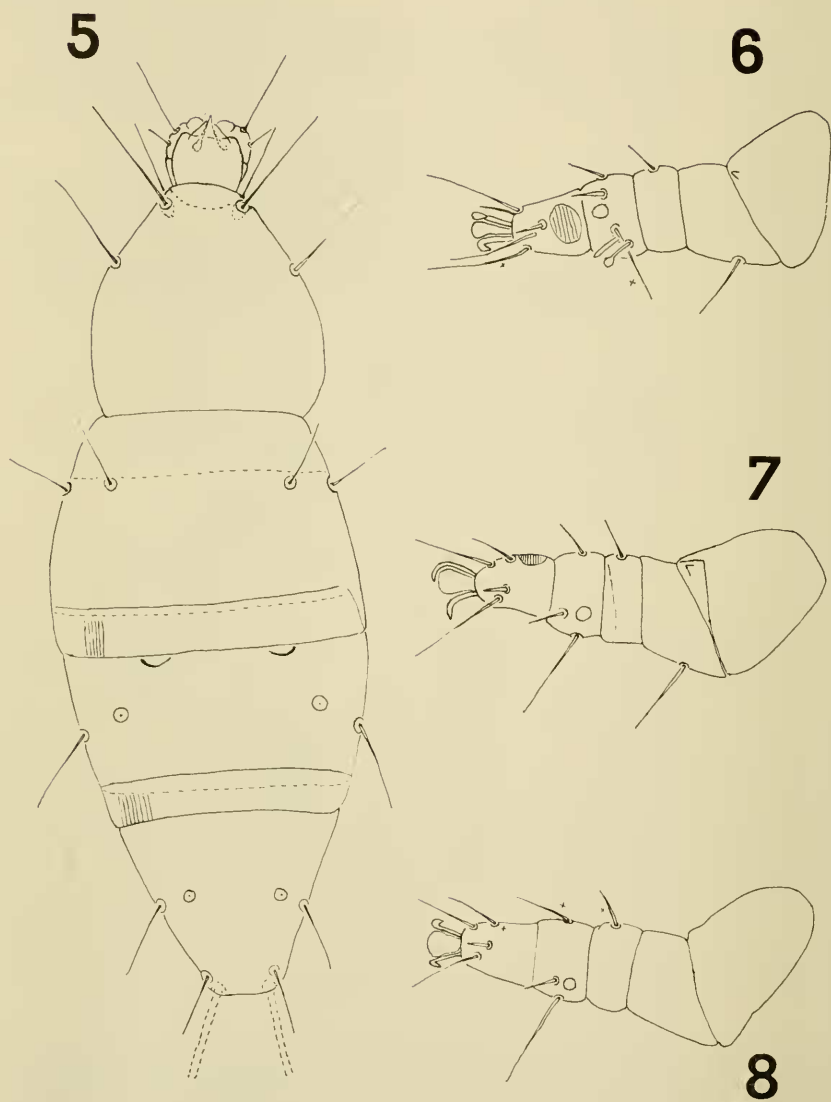
*Type-species: Dolichomotes navei*, new species.

Gnathosoma of female oval and tapering; palpal tarsus possessing two distinct short claws and solenidion. Idiosoma long and slender, tapering, truncate posteriorly, and terminating with a pair of long strong simple setae ventrally. Legs I-IV similar in size and segmentation; each with two claws and empodium; tarsi I and II with a large striated disclike sensory seta (fig. 1); and tibiae I-IV similar by having a smaller sensory organ. Propodosoma without pseudostigmatic organs.



Figs. 1-4, *Dolichomotes navei*, n. sp.: 1, tarsus I, dorsal, ♀; 2, venter of gnathosoma, ♀; 3, venter, ♀; 4, posterior ventral seta.

Although this species lacks the globoid-shaped pseudostigmatic organs on the propodosoma, it has a pair of long slender sensilla arising from deep, specialized pits. The sensilla may be serving the same purpose as the pseudostigmatic organs. Cross (1965) reports that the pseudostigmata and the pseudostigmatic organs are not present in the genera *Paracarophenax* Cross, *Acarophenax* Newstead and Duvall, and *Adactylidum* Cross.



Figs. 5-8. *Dolichomotes navei*, n. sp.: 5, dorsum, ♀; 6, leg I, ♀; 7, leg II, ♀; 8, leg III, ♀.

**Dolichomotes navei**, n. sp.

(Figs. 1-8)

*Female.* Body elongate and broadest in medial region of hysterosoma. Gnathosoma as wide or slightly wider than long; palpal tarsus (fig. 2) with a pair of short curved claws, a microseta, and a solenidion; palpal tibia with long slender seta and microseta laterally. Propodosoma longer than wide; dorsally with two pairs of simple lateral setae subequal in length and a pair of longer slender simple sensory sensilla. Hysterosoma long and slender, tapering and becoming truncate posteriorly; with a pair of long strong simple caudal setae; dorsum divided into three distinct segments. First segment with two pairs of simple setae, a lateral and a medial pair. Second segment with one pair of lateral simple setae slightly longer than those of the first segment and medial setae consisting of base only and with a pair of anterior internal sclerotized structures. Third segment with two pairs of marginal simple lateral setae subequal in length and the remnants of a third pair medially; posterior and ventrally with a pair of long strong simple setae about as long as length of hysterosoma and a pair of microsetae at posterior lateral margin of genital plate. Ventral propodosomal and hysterosomal setae subequal in length. Coxal plates large and distinct, separated from each other medially by striae; transverse striae also in area between coxae IV and genital plate. Coxae I with a single pair of setae, slightly shorter than pair on coxae II; coxae III with single pair of setae slightly longer than pair on coxae IV. All tarsi (figs. 6-8) with two well developed claws and empodium. Tarsi I and II similar, with a large striated, disclike sensory seta, a microspur, a pair of simple dorsal setae distally, and a shorter pair of simple seta ventrally. All tibiae similar, each with a small, striated, disclike sensory seta similar to those on tarsi I and II. Legs III and IV similar, without striated disclike sensory seta on the tarsi. Body 145  $\mu$  long; 64  $\mu$  wide.

*Holotype.* Female, U. S. National Museum No. 3226; collected on *Areca catechu* L., Hawaii, March 19, 1960 by R. Nave, for whom this species is named.

## REFERENCES

- Cross, E. A. 1965. The generic relationships of the family Pyemotidae (Acarina: Trombidiformes). Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 45, No. 2: 29-275.
- Krantz, G. W. 1957. *Dolicocybe keiferi*, a new genus and new species of pyemotid mite, with a description of a new species of *Siteroptes* (Acarina: Pyemotidae). Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 50: 259-264.
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